

THE DAILY NEWS.

VOL. NO. 39. C WEEKLY HAS BEEN ISSUED.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY,

MORNING, APRIL 14, 1876.

FERTILIZER AND SEEDS.

CELEBRATED



STAR

Undoubtedly the Very Best Fertilizer In Use.

Farmers who have used it for the past three years still STICK TO IT, and will no longer think of it.

900 TONS SOLD ALREADY THIS SEASON.

We guarantee every bag to be the

GENUINE STAR.

No ADULTERATION. No one finds fault, except dealers in other FERTILIZERS who do not, nor can they sell one tenth of their QUANOS where

THE STAR

is offered. PRICE 40 LBS. COTTON on time, or \$4,000 CASH.

FOR SALE BY

A. C. SANDERS & CO.

1000 C. & W. W.

FOR YOUR SPRING SUITS GO TO

R. P. HOWELL.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

9 Fayetteville Street.

Manufacturer of the LATEST STYLES and FASHIONS. C. M. FARRIS, the inaug-

urator of the Cut-and-Sew system, has now established his business in this city. His cutter, F. G. GARNET, is of no note.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

THE DAILY NEWS
The Official Organ of the City.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 14, 1876.
JOHN D. CAMERON, Editor
THE RALEIGH NEWS,
PUBLISHED
IN THE NEWS BUILDING,
No. 5, Martin Street.

THE SILVER BILL only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

CARPET-BAGGERS have given place to carpet-knights, whose weapons are lances and not lances, and whose fields of action are the floors of legislative halls, not the green turf of the tourney.

PETERSBURG NEWS.

We miss this excellent daily from our exchange list sadly. It was well edited, well managed and courteously conducted and was always most welcome to us. We hope its suspension will be brief, and that Major Glass will soon take the helm again.

PINCHBACK in his speech at Nashville says "In Louisiana wherever a colored man has shown a disposition to be guided by his own convictions, an incessant warfare has been carried on against him both inside and outside the Republican party." This is equally true in North Carolina. The negro has suffered more here from the terrorism of his own party than from the intimidation of the whites. This last does not exist, but the warfare against him "inside the Republican party" has been incessant, cruel, often murderous. Pinchback adds, "the black people have lost all their manhood," which is true when they vote as they are bid and not as they wish.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The ruler of the largest and most populous and productive region of South America is near our shores and will be the guest of the United States for some months to come. He comes as plain Senor Alcantara, but he is Emperor nevertheless, and cannot conceal his consciousness under an incognito. Of course he will be received with a splendor never before witnessed here, for he is a veritable ruling Emperor and Emperors will dazzle republican eyes.

But Dom Pedro is something more than an Emperor—he is man of thought and action, and has used imperial power to wise purpose. The development of Brazil under his rule has been prodigious as compared with previous progress and the usual slow-moving policy of Portuguese and Spanish rule. He has discarded the system of exclusiveness which had shut up his empire against the foreign world as closely as was ever China or Japan. He has invited immigration and has given every facility to colonization. He has thrown open his ports to trade, and removed many onerous restrictions on commerce. Greater than all, he has opened up the navigation of the Amazon to the shipping of the whole world, and brought the magnificent and fabulously productive region watered by it and its confluent to the knowledge of mankind. Before him, it was hermetically sealed except to special permit. He has built railroads, and thus extended the area of interior trade, and he has stimulated agriculture by giving its products access to market. He has been liberal in the support of education, he has extended increased toleration to religion, and he has shown his philanthropy by the prospective abolition of slavery, too wise and humane to bring it about by one stroke of the pen.

The GROWING TRADESMAN.

Three new stores had just been erected in Broadway, between Chambers and Warren streets, and he leased the smallest of them and moved into it. It was a ill-constructed, three stories in height, and thirty feet deep, but in it he was able to keep a larger and more attractive store of goods, and his business was greatly increased by the change. After four years in this, store he moved, 1832, to a two story store in Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets. Soon after occupying it he was compelled by the growth of his business to add twenty feet to the depth of the store, and add another story. A year or two later a fourth story was added, and in 1837 a fifth story. His trade was now among the wealthier and fashionable class of the city, and he had surmounted all his early difficulties and laid the foundation of a magnificent fortune.

The great crisis of 1837 found Mr. Stewart a prosperous and rising man, and in that terrible financial storm, while other men were becoming bankrupt, he was making money. He also watched the market so closely so that he might profit by any sudden change in it. He marked down all his goods as low as possible and began to "sell at cost." Everybody complained of hard times, and all were glad to avail themselves of Stewart's bargains." In this way he carried on a retail cash trade of four thousand dollars a day in that fearful market. His competitors were compelled to send their goods to auction regularly, purchasing the goods thus offered. These he rapidly sold, realizing an average profit of forty per cent. It is said that he purchased \$30,000 worth of silks in this way, and sold the whole lot within a few days, making \$20,000 on the transaction. He made a fortune in that crisis.

When Mr. Stewart opened his little store, John Jacob Astor was worth millions, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, as captain for Thomas Gibbons, had been six years in the steamboat business. In 1843 he built the large marble store at Broadway and Chambers street, at the site of the Washington Hotel, a place which was a fashionable resort about forty years ago. Stewart's New York palace, as it is called, was the marvel of the time. From 1848 his business grew rapidly, and it grew until it became enormous. In some branches he had almost a monopoly. Buying in large quantities, and always for cash, he had great supplies of his foreign purchases, and for a long time the English, French and German manufacturers made concessions to him that no other man could obtain. He foresaw and prepared for the up-town movement by leasing the land bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets and Broadway, a plot which he had secured from the city for a sum of \$2,750,000. To this establishment, in 1862, Mr. Stewart removed his retail business, and from that time the downtown store was given to wholesale trade.

Mr. Stewart's up-town store is the largest and handsomest in the world. There is nothing like it at all approached it in either London or Paris. It has eight stories, two be-

The Life of Mr. A. T. Stewart.

Whether Alexander Turney Stewart was born in the province of Ulster, Antrim county, about four miles from Belfast, in Ireland, October 17, 1802, or in the county of Tyrone in 1795, is a question upon which biography is silent. The Appletons say that he was born in 1802. A volume entitled "Successful Men" and published merely for private circulation, dates his birth seven years earlier. Mr. Stewart's ancestors were natives of Scotland, and he inherited the spirit and latent power of the Scotch Irish race that had dominated in the north of Ireland for two centuries. At the age of nine he was an orphan, and was educated by his grandfather, who, with a view of educating him for the Protestant Church, sent him to Trinity College in Dublin, but he was withdrawn from that institution after the death of his grandfather. He came to America in 1818 to seek his fortune. It often been said that he arrived in New York penniless and without friends, but this is doubted by many who were intimately acquainted with him.

Mr. Stewart's letters of introduction from members of the Society of Friends in Ireland to wealthy merchants of that society in New York gave him access to the best circles, wherein his pleasing address and no mean scholarship made him a favorite. He taught a number of pupils at 50 Nassau street. Goldsmithing, however, did not suit him, though he managed to save some money from the proceeds of his labor. It was soon after the terrible epidemic of yellow fever that he entered himself as a dry goods merchant in the frame building at Broadway and Chambers street. His cash capital was between one and fifteen hundred dollars. His store, wide by thirty deep, and was next door to the establishment of the famous Bonfanti, who kept the most frequented variety store of the day.

When these are fully realized, then the negro will act for himself, and then will come to an end a system which is false and ruinous. The political equality of the races being recognized and secured, reason would teach that they should be exercised freely and without control or restraint. All the provisions of the Enforcement Act to secure the free exercise of the right

of the negro to vote as he pleases would never have been half sufficient as the breaking down of the mastership which Republican leaders have exercised over the negro voters, or the dissolution of those obligations imposed by secret societies of the force of custom. So long as the negro is herded or voted in a body not as he wills but as he is bid, so long will the Democrats stand justified in their original opposition to extending to them the right of suffrage. So long as it is done, so long will race distinction stand as an impossible barrier and a black line of hostility. When the negro understands that suffrage is a free man's right, the exercise of his own freedom of will and thought, then this barrier will be broken down, and then will harmonious action be introduced.

These things come slowly, but, we think, surely. Leading negroes begin to see the deception practiced upon them, and they begin to turn upon their deceivers. Fred Douglass, Pinchback and Bruce, all leaders of their race, are ready to throw off the yoke. The leading negroes in North Carolina are less pliant than they were. And it may happen—we do not predict it—that the Republican party in North Carolina may even be shorn of the strength which is its sole reliance in the coming Presidential election.

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constantly overwhelmed with applications for situations. Having only to pick from a great number who offered themselves for employment on any terms, he found it easy to secure clerks at salaries far below those that many other employers were compelled to pay. But whatever he promised to pay was paid punctually and fully. And in the course of his long career it has never been alleged against him that he ever defrauded man, woman or child of a cent. At the same time he required of all the fullest performance of duty, and was prompt to make known to his clerks to whom he was particularly attached.

The little Broadway store was filled all day, and long before the expiration of the period fixed upon for the duration of the sales Mr. Stewart's shelves were empty and his treasury was full. He paid his note and laid in a fresh stock of goods. He was fortunate in his purchases at this time. The market was extremely dull and the trade very slow. The energy, industry, patience and business tact displayed by Mr. Stewart in these first years of his commercial life yielded their sure reward, and in 1828 his little store was no longer large enough for the large and fashionable trade that had come to him.

Having once made up his mind, he was decided and vigorous in execution. If he fore-saw a loss, he hastened to sell as soon as possible, and often while people were hesitating, he had his money in hand, and when further fall came, he replaced his goods at much less than what he sold them for. It was much the same when buying for a rise. He did not wait for the highest price to be reached before purchasing, but took the tide at its turn.

Mr. STEWART'S PROPERTY.

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low and six above ground, each covering an area of two and one-quarter acres, thus making a total of eighteen acres devoted to retail dry goods purposes. It requires 520 hours a week to run the business, and the sewing machines. There are about two thousand employees under pay, and the disbursement for running expenses are over \$1,000,000 a year. The wholesale and retail establishments combined have sold goods valued at \$50,000,000 in one year.

The firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., located in Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Lyons, France, Manchester, England, Bradford, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, Berlin, and Chemnitz.

REFORMING THE RETAIL TRADE.

Mr. Stewart was a strictly just, but not a generous man in his dealings. He always kept his word scrupulously, and required others to do the same. If he promised to pay a dollar, he paid a dollar, and if a man promised him a dollar, nothing less than the dollar would satisfy him. Hence he got the reputation of being hard and exacting, and consequently successful.

STAIR BUILDING AS SPECIALTY.

Order filled at Julius Lewis & Co.'s will have prompt attention.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Chairman.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE VICTOR A.

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for the last ten years, then address Rev. A. H. Hart, 100 Madison Avenue, New York, for my Circular Machine till you receive it in what paper you saw this.

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